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MAYOR IN JAIL.

Was Elected While Serving His Time.

CASE OF WORLD WIDE NOTORIETY

James D. Doyle, Ex-Mayor of Victor, Colorado, Is a Visitor in This City.

JAMES D. DOYLE, the discoverer of the famous Portland mine at Cripple Creek, Colorado, twice mayor of Victor, Colorado, and the man who spent eight months in 1899 in the county jail at Colorado Springs for contempt of court, is a guest at the Hawaiian Hotel. Mrs. Doyle accompanies her husband on his present trip to the Islands, which is one of recreation and pleasure.

Mr. Doyle enjoys the distinction of having been elected mayor of the town of Victor while he lay in jail and where all the business relating to his office was transacted during that critical period. He was elected by acclamation

and not a dissenting voice was raised against him. The case of Mayor Doyle attracted the attention of the whole country, and there was a general consensus of opinion that he was a very much persecuted man. The entire case hinged on a principle of the jurisdiction of the Colorado courts over a mining litigation involving over \$1,000,000.

Mr. Doyle refused to take the same view as the Colorado judge who claimed he had sole jurisdiction in the matter, and after adjudging the mayor guilty of contempt of his court, sentenced him to the county jail for an indefinite period. That period constituted eight long months. Mr. Doyle tenaciously contending that he was right and that the judge was wrong. The judge finally admitted his error and the mayor was released.

In the winter of '98-'99 suit was commenced in the Iowa courts to gain possession of the books of the mining company, the property of which was located in Colorado. The suit was one of the largest of the kind ever brought in the Iowa courts and attracted widespread attention. The Iowa court assumed entire jurisdiction over the matter and judgment was rendered in favor of Mayor Doyle for \$716,000.

At the same time Judge Lunt of the Colorado court at Colorado Springs claimed similar jurisdiction and Mr. Doyle was ordered to relinquish his possession of the books of the company on the ground that the property being located in Colorado the books were subject to the orders of the Colorado judge.

"I claimed, and claimed justly," said Mr. Doyle last night, "that Judge Lunt had nothing to do with it. It was rather an odd thing to have a suit going on in two courts more than a thousand miles apart and both claiming and assuming entire jurisdiction. Something elastic, wasn't it? Well, to make a long story short, Judge Lunt gave me the alternative to turn over those books into his court or go to jail for contempt

of court. I chose the latter. I was committed until I would acquiesce to his demands. I didn't relinquish my hold, and the result was that I stayed in a cell in the county jail at Colorado Springs for eight months.

"During that time I was kept in a common cell to which my meals were brought regularly, but I was subjected to the usual jail discipline. And to show you how seemingly unjust my imprisonment was I have only to say that during those eight months there were five murderers confined there and none of them remained there any length of time. There is no death penalty in Colorado, and so these fiends were released, and I—oh, well, I stayed there. Men who had committed the foulest crimes were in that prison and released in time, and I continued to breathe the same old atmosphere.

"The people of my district were so incensed over the action of Judge Lunt, who sentenced me, that he was utterly ruined in his profession and deprived of his dignity as a lawyer. When it came time to elect a mayor of Victor I was elected by acclamation and my election certificate was brought to me while I was in jail. I had the privilege of a telephone and by this means kept in communication with the mayor's office where the general business was transacted. All documents needing my signature were brought to my cell and signed there. I served out part of my sentence for contempt and a portion of my term as mayor in that jail. I went there in January, 1899."

The Portland mine, which Mr. Doyle sold two years ago, was named after the town from which Mr. Doyle hailed—Portland, Maine. It lies next to the Independence mine, which belongs to Millonair Straton of Cripple Creek fame. Last year's output was \$4,000,000 worth of gold.

While 150 Kentucky miners were on their way to stop some non-union men from working they were met by a sheriff's posse and in a fusillade one of the men was shot dead.

A MINING MAN.

H. Newell Owns Silver King Shares.

MAYOR OF PARK CITY IN UTAH

One of the Mormon State's Big Magnates Visiting Hawaii Now.

HENRY NEWELL, ex-mayor of Park City, Utah, accompanied by his wife and child, arrived by the Sonoma and are now at the Hawaiian Hotel. They have come to the Islands on pleasure only and will remain for several weeks before returning to Utah, which Mr. Newell says has plenty of snow and zero weather at the present time.

The mayor of Park City is a mining man and has large interests in some of the big bonanzas of that place. Park City is a town of a few thousand inhabitants about twenty-five miles from Salt Lake City and is located in the heart of the Wasatch mountains. It is

there that the famous Silver King mine is located and turning out its golden harvest daily.

Mr. Newell says it is impossible to state just how much ore is in sight or blocked out, but it runs into the millions. The Silver King mine has had a wonderful career in the last ten years. Such men as Emery, David Keith, Tom Kearns, just elected Senator from Utah, John Daly, the founder of the Daly and Daly-West mines, are interested in it. Kearns and Keith have 26,000 shares each in the mine, which is now quoted on the Salt Lake Mining Exchange at \$75 a share, but Mr. Newell says it cannot be bought for \$100 a share. Three years ago the stock was quoted at \$16 a share.

One of the owners of the mine, Mrs. Holmes of New York city, was formerly Mrs. Susan Emery of Park City. She became known far and wide as the "Silver Queen." Her visits to the Florida winter hotels were the cause of widespread newspaper comment on account of her display of jewels and the abandon with which she scattered her golden treasure. Through the medium of the Florida hotels she gained an entrance into New York society. The Judge family also owns a large interest in the mine. Miss Kate Judge has been a visitor in Honolulu. A monthly dividend of 50 cents per share has been paid for years past and this is about to be raised to a higher figure.

When questioned concerning the election of Thomas Kearns to the United States Senate, Mr. Newell said: "Tom Kearns is one of the best men in Utah and I believe he will make a name for himself in the Senate. He is a self-made man, having come to Park City a poor man and worked with his hands at mining. Now he is a millionaire. He received the nomination on a caucus ballot, receiving nineteen ballots. His chief opponent, Banker McCormick, received but fourteen votes."

The lumber rates of the Northern Pacific in Washington have been cancelled because of the new tariff on lumber prod-

LIFE RECORD OF THE MAN WHO SUCCEEDS TO THE THRONE MADE VACANT BY THE PASSING AWAY OF QUEEN VICTORIA

PRINCE OF WALES, a few days ago, King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India, is Edward VII today. He is the first of the name since 1553, when Edward VI, the only son and successor of Henry VIII, died and left the throne to his half-sister, Mary, who was succeeded at her death five years later by her half-sister Elizabeth, the virgin Queen. With her, after a reign of forty-four years, the Tudor line failed, to be followed by the Stuarts for one hundred and eleven years, and then, in 1714, by the House of Hanover, to which the present monarch belongs.

His boyhood education and training was entrusted to the Rev. Henry M. Birch, rector of Prestwich; Mr. Gibbs, barrister-at-law; the Rev. C. F. Tarver and H. W. Fisher. Later he attended for one session at Edinburgh and then entered Christchurch College, Oxford University. After a year of attendance on the public lectures at that famous institution, he went to Cambridge for the same purpose, and remained three or four terms.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE.
On March 10, 1863, when in his twenty-second year, he was married to Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX of Denmark, a sister of Princess Marie Dagmar, married in 1866 to Czar Nicholas II, by whom he has had five children, one of whom, the eldest, Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, born January 8, 1864, died January 14, 1892.

The living children are: George, Duke of York, born June 3, 1865; Louise, Duchess of Fife, born February 20, 1867; Victoria, born July 6, 1868; Maud, born November 25, 1869.

In May, 1891, the Prince became a grandfather by the birth of a daughter, Alexandra Victoria, to the Princess Louise, who had married the Duke of Elgin, July 27, 1889.

George, Duke of York, who now succeeds to the position of heir apparent which his father held for so many years, was married on July 6, 1893, to his cousin, Princess Victoria Mary, daughter of the Duke of Teck. They have insured the succession to their branch of the family for a time in the persons of three sons and one daughter. Edward Albert, born June 23, 1894; Albert Frederick Arthur, born December 14, 1895; Victoria, born April 25, 1897; Henry, born May, 1899.

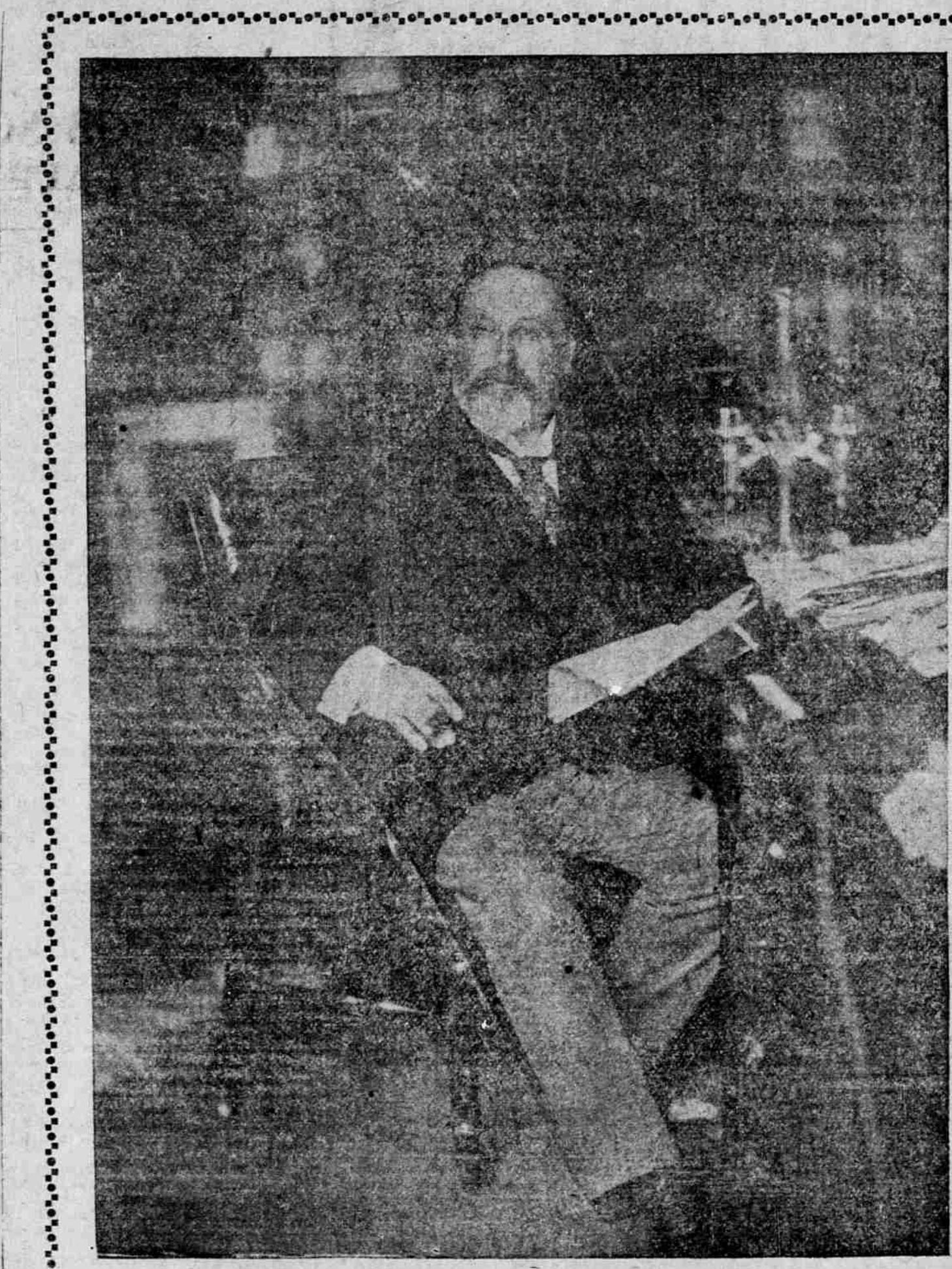
Princess Maud, the youngest daughter of the King, was married July 22, 1896, to Prince Karl of Denmark.

ALBERT EDWARD'S TRAVELS.
Both before and after his marriage the Prince of Wales traveled extensively, both at home and abroad. His first visit abroad was in his nineteenth year, to America, where he spent three months, making the rounds of the principal cities of Canada and the United States. He crossed in H. M. S. Hero, and landed at Halifax July 30, 1880, with the Duke of Newcastle and Major General Bruce. Near where he landed, his grandfather, Duke of Kent, had his headquarters when he commanded the British troops in North America some decades before. He spent the early and middle part of August in the eastern part of Canada, and arrived at Montreal August 23, where he was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

After inaugurating Victoria Bridge at Montreal and laying the corner stone at the new Parliament building at Ottawa, he visited Toronto and Niagara, at which latter place he saw the celebrated Blondin perform on his tight rope over the falls, and by which he was much impressed.

On Tuesday, the third week, he crossed over from Windsor, Canada, to Detroit, Michigan, dropping his title of Prince on the way and landing on United States soil as Baron Renfrew, which incognito he held during all his stay with us.

Fifty thousand people witnessed the coming of the great grandson of George III, and forgetting all the animosities of 1776 and 1812, welcomed him



King Edward VII.

with the greatest cordiality and enthusiasm, which in fact marked his whole tour through the country. From Detroit he proceeded to Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington, where he arrived October 2.

The next day he was entertained at a diplomatic dinner at the White House by President Buchanan, and the 5th paid a visit to the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon, at the side of which he planted a young chestnut tree.

Leaving Washington on October 8, he went by way of Baltimore to Philadelphia, where he visited the places of Revolutionary interest. Thence he went on to New York, where he arrived on the 11th, and took up his quarters

at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Great preparations had been made to receive and entertain him. The British residents wanted to capture and monopolize him, but the young Prince would have none of it.

On the 12th he attended a grand ball at the Academy of Music and danced every dance but one, during which he had a very agreeable partner at supper. Leaving New York he visited West Point and Boston, where he remained two days. Leaving there on the 17th, he went to Portland, Me., and embarked on the 20th on the Hero, set sail for home, accompanied by a squadron of war vessels.

VISITS THE CONTINENT.
In 1862, the Prince made his first visit to the Continent, traveling through

Germany, Italy and Syria to Jerusalem. In 1863 he visited Denmark, Sweden and Russia. In 1869 he paid a second visit to Egypt to inspect the Suez Canal. In 1875 Parliament set apart £100,000 to defray the expense of his visiting India.

He left Dover on October 11 and landed at Cairo on the 25th, and invested Mohammed Tewfik, son of the Khedive, with the Order of the Star of India. He arrived at Bombay in November, and then proceeded to Ceylon and Calcutta. After visiting all the principal cities of the empire, the Prince arrived in London in May, 1876. He brought home with him about 500 animals, and these he presented to the Zoological Gardens.

He attended the Paris expositions in

1878 and 1889, to the latter being accompanied by his two sons. In 1888 he went with the Princess to Berlin to attend the silver wedding of his sister, the Princess Royal, and the Crown Prince of Germany, and later paid many visits to Berlin, Copenhagen and Belgium to see his various relatives. In April, 1894, he went to Coburg with his wife to attend the wedding of the Princess Melita and in July to St. Petersburg, to attend the wedding of the Czar's daughter. In November, 1894, he hastened to St. Petersburg with his son, the Duke of York, to attend the obsequies of Alexander III.

GRAND MASTER OF FREE MASONS.

In 1874 he was made grand master of Freemasons in England in succession to the Marquis of Ripon, and installed in office at a lodge held at Albert Hall, London, in 1875. In May, 1875, at Freemasons' Hall, London, he was installed as first principal of the Royal Arch Masons of Great Britain. In 1870 he inaugurated the Thames embankment, which runs along one side of the river from Westminster Bridge to the limits of the old city of London, since which time he has officiated on numerous occasions at the laying of cornerstones and inaugurations of public events and enterprises in Great Britain.

He has represented the Queen when she was unable to be present at many public ceremonies, both at home and abroad, and as her representative was the principal figure in connection with the naval review on the occasion of the great diamond jubilee in 1897. After making the circuit of the lines of warships he held a reception on board the royal yacht, Albert and Victoria, to which all the foreign officers taking part in the review, as well as the English admirals and captains, were invited. On this occasion he captured every Jack Tar in the British navy by having the admiral, Sir Nowell Salmon, commander in chief, signal an order for the "mainbrace to be spliced."

FOND OF OUTDOOR LIFE.

Since 1897 the Prince has represented his mother on every important occasion. His Royal Highness has always been fond of outdoor life and every kind of athletic sports, yachting being one of his favorite pastimes, and in 1893 and 1894 his yacht Britannia, taking part in the races of the Royal Yacht Club off the Isle of Wight, carried off the prize. He has also been devoted to horseracing and maintains fine stables. In 1896 his horse Persimmon won the Derby and several other races, and in 1900 Diamond Jubilee won the Blue Ribbon and three other races with rich stakes.

His Royal Highness, as eldest son of the sovereign, in addition to being Duke of Cornwall, was Prince of Sax-Coburg-Gotha, Duke of Saxony, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Warwick, Earl of Dublin, Baron of Renfrew (under which title he traveled through the United States in 1860), Lord of the Isles and High Steward of Scotland. He is also the patron of twenty-six livings, mostly in his duchy of Cornwall. On the occasion of his marriage he was granted an income of £40,000 per annum, which with his other revenues made an aggregate of £100,000 per year, which, however, has not been more than sufficient to keep up the enormous expenses entailed by the position he has filled. On that occasion he relinquished his right to the succession to the throne of Sax-Coburg-Gotha in favor of his younger brothers by a formal act.

The Prince has suffered the loss of two of his children, his eldest son, the Duke of Clarence, died on January 14, 1892, as mentioned above, and his baby son, Alexander, which died at birth in 1871.

Ripe in experience and knowledge of his people, thoroughly in touch with them, beloved and respected by all over the vast empire, Albert Edward should have as glorious and useful a reign as long a reign as his noble and lamented mother.